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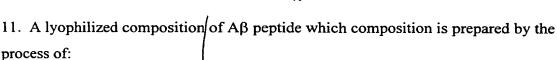
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## We claim:

- 1. A composition comprising an aqueous solution of at least 0.01 mg/ml of  $A\beta$  peptide wherein said aqueous solution is maintained at a pH sufficient to solubilize said  $A\beta$  peptide.
- 2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the solution is maintained at such a suitable pH by use of an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.
- 3. A composition comprising a sterile aqueous solution comprising at least 0.01 mg/ml of Aβ peptide wherein said aqueous solution is maintained at a pH sufficient to solubilize said Aβ peptide.
  - 4. The composition of claim 3 wherein the solution is maintained at such a pH by use of an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.
    - 5. The composition of claims 1 or 3, wherein said  $A\beta$  peptide is a long form of  $A\beta$  peptide.
- 20 6. The composition of claims 1 or 3, wherein said A $\beta$  peptide is A $\beta$ 42.
  - 7. The composition of claims 1 or 3, wherein the pH is about 8.5 to about 12.
  - 8. The composition of claim 7, wherein the pH is about 9 to about 10.
  - 9. The composition of claims 2 or 4, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is selected from the group consisting of amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof; pharmaceutically acceptable alkalizers, alkali metal hydroxides and ammonium hydroxides, organic and inorganic acids and salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.
  - 10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is glycine (sodium glycinate) or arginine (arginine hydrochloride).

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- a) freezing a sterile aqueous solution having at least 0.01 mg/ml of A $\beta$  peptide wherein said aqueous solution is maintained at a pH sufficient to solubilize said A $\beta$  peptide; and
  - b) lyophilizing the frozen composition prepared in a) above.
- 12. The composition of claim 11, wherein said A $\beta$  peptide is a long form of A $\beta$  peptide.
- 13. The composition of claim 11, wherein said A $\beta$  peptide is A $\beta$ 42.
  - 14. The composition of claim 11, wherein the solution is maintained at such a pH by use of an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.
- 15. The composition of claim 14, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is selected from the group consisting of amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof; pharmaceutically acceptable alkalizers, alkali metal hydroxides and ammonium hydroxides, organic and inorganic acids and salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.
- 20 16. The composition of claims 1, 3 or 11, wherein the Aβ peptide is substantially in a random coil conformation.
  - 17. The composition of claims 1, 3 or  $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, wherein the A $\beta$  has a concentration of from about 0.05 mg/ml to about 2.0 mg/ml.
  - 18. The composition of claims 1, 3 or 11 wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.
- 19. The composition of claim 18, wherein the adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of incomplete Freund's adjuvant; MPL; QS-21; and alum.
  - 20. A composition comprising a sterile aqueous peptide suspension of at least 0.1 mg/ml of Aβ peptide at a pH of about 5 to about 7.

- 21. The composition of claim 20 wherein the aqueous peptide suspension also contains an effective amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.
- 5 22. The composition of claims 20 or 21 wherein said Aβ is a long form of Aβ peptide.
  - 23. The composition of claim  $2\frac{1}{2}$  wherein said A $\beta$  peptide is A $\beta$ 42.
- 24. The composition of claim 21 wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable buffer is selected from the group consisting of amino acids, salts and derivatives thereof; pharmaceutically acceptable alkalizers, alkali metal hydroxides and ammonium hydroxides, organic and inorganic acids and salts thereof; and mixtures thereof.
- 25. The composition of claim 20 having 0.1 to 0.8mg/ml of Aβ42 peptide, 10 mM glycine, and an acid sufficient to adjust the pH to about 5.5 to about 6.5.
  - 26. The composition of claims 24 or 25 further comprising one or more excipients chosen from the group consisting of tonicity modifiers, surfactants, and wetting agents.
  - 27. The composition of claim 24 wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.
- 28. The composition of claim 26 wherein the composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.
  - 29. The composition of claim 28 wherein the adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of incomplete Freund's adjuvant; MPL; QS-21 and alum.
- 30. The composition of claim 28 having about 0.1 to about 1.0 mg/ml of Aβ42 peptide in 10 mM glycine, and at least 0.1 mg/ml of QS-21 in an amount effective to form a visually clear suspension, having a pH of about 6.

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31. A process for preparing a sterile composition of a long form of Aβ peptide comprising:

adjusting the pH of an aqueous solution sufficient to solubilize the Aβ peptide therein;

dissolving into the solution an amount of the  $A\beta$  peptide sufficient to achieve an immunogenic concentration for a mammal; and

filtering the resulting solution through a uniform pore size membrane said pore size being in a range capable of excluding bacteria and passing substantially all of the  $A\beta$  peptide through the membrane.

- 32. The process of claim 31 wherein the filtration is effected with a hydrophilic polymer membrane having a uniform pore size of about 0.22 microns.
- 33. The process of claim 31, wherein the amount of  $A\beta$  peptide recovered after filtration is greater than 50%.
- 34. The process of claim 31, wherein the prefiltration solution contains at least one diluent chosen from the group consisting of pharmaceutically acceptable buffers having a concentration of from about 5 mM/to-about 45 mM.
- 35. The process of claim 34, wherein the prefiltration solution contains a tonicity modifying agent from about 0.9% to about 6.0%(w/v).
- 36. The process of claim 34, wherein the prefiltration solution contains a surfactant from about 0.02 to about 1.0 % (w/v).
  - 37. The process of claim 34, wherein the prefiltration solution contains a chelating agent from about 0.1mM to about 1.0 mM.
- 38. The process of claims 34, 35, 36 or 37 wherein the pH of the sterile solution resulting after filtration is adjusted to pH about 5 to about 7 to provide a peptide suspension.

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- 39. A method for preventing or treating Alzheimer's disease in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a sufficient amount of a sterile aqueous composition comprising at least 0.05 mg/ml of  $A\beta$  peptide to induce an immunogenic response in said mammal wherein said aqueous solution is maintained at a pH sufficient to solubilize said  $A\beta$  peptide.
- 40. A method of invoking antibody response against an Aβ peptide in a mammal in need of such an antigenic response comprising:

parenterally administering an immunogenic amount of a sterile composition of a long form of  $A\beta$ .

- 41. The method of claims 39 or 40, wherein the method further comprises administering a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant separately or admixed in within the said sterile composition.
- 42. The method of claims 39 or 40, wherein the sterile composition is according to claim 30.
- 43. A composition comprising a suspension of at least 0.1 mg/ml Aβ peptide and an effective amount of QS-21 to form a visually clear suspension in the pH range of 5 to 7.
- 44. A composition comprising a suspension of at least 0.1 mg/ml Aβ peptide and an effective amount of DPPC(dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl chloride) to form a visually clear suspension in the pH range of 5 to 7.
- 45. Use of a sterile composition of a long form of  $A\beta$  for the manufacture of a medicament for invoking antibody response against an  $A\beta$  peptide.
- 46. Use of a sterile aqueous composition of Aβ peptide for the manufacture of a
  medicament useful for preventing or treating Alzheimer's disease.
  - 47. Use of claim 45 or 46 wherein said medicament further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant.

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